

CHEYENNE TRANSPORTER.

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DARLINGTON, I. T., DEC. 24, 1880.

NO. 9.

W. N. Hubbell & Co's Supply Store.

JUST RECEIVED

—BY—

W. N. Hubbell & Co.

A BRAND NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Etc.

ALSO A FRESH STOCK OF

Staple Groceries.

The Largest and Best Stock in the City. Call and Examine Goods and Prices.

Corner Main & Sixth Streets, Opposite the Leland Hotel.

CALDWELL, KANSAS.

TO TRAVELERS.

The Mail Route

BETWEEN DARLINGTON AND

Fort Reno, I. T.

—AND—

Fort Elliott, Texas.

Is now provided with buckboards, and will carry passengers at the following rates: Darlington to Ft. Elliott, \$8.00; Darlington to Affie, \$7. Express, from Darlington to Ft. Elliott, \$3.00 per hundred and to other points in proportion.

This route connects at Darlington with stages going South to the Wichita Agency, Fort Sill, Caddo, connecting with the M., K. & T. to Denison, Sherman and Galveston, Texas; East, with Vanita, Indian Territory, and the M., K. & T. to St. Louis; North, with Caldwell, Hunnewell, Wellington, Winfield and Wichita, Kans.

Connects at Fort Elliott with stages going South to Fort Pascom and Fort Griffin, Texas, Las Vegas, and all towns Southwest; North, to Fort Dodge, Kans., and all points West and Northwest.

Leave Darlington going West, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Leave Fort Elliott going East, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Agents.

W. H. DOTY, DARLINGTON.
N. W. EVANS & Co., FORT RENO.
BEN WILLIAMS, AFFIE, TEX.
Geo. MONTGOMERY, MOBETIE, TEX.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

This house is first class in every particular. Travelers will find the best accommodations at this house. M. Huselby, Proprietor.

Cheyenne House,

DARLINGTON, I. T.

Table always provided with the very best the market affords. Corral and stable attached. Special attention given to the wants of freighters, travelers and transients generally. Thomas McCabe, Proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF POWDER FACE, PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE ARAPAHOES.

The noted chief, Powder Face, in compliance with the request of Mr. J. H. Seger, gave the following interesting facts concerning his life and adventures. Bearing in mind that Powder Face is now one of the most progressive of his people, the radical change in his mode of life and thought is very gratifying, and his life is, of itself, a powerful refutation of the theory that the Indians cannot be civilized:

When I was ten years old, the Arapahoes were governed by four old chiefs, viz., Little Raven, Yellow Bear, Big Mouth and Powder Face, my father. Little Raven is the only survivor of the four. These chiefs were looked upon by the young men as patterns and their advice was generally heeded. These old chiefs told me it was good to fight and that the number of scalps I took would determine whether I was to be a chief or not. When I was seventeen years old, my father gave me his shield and sent me on a raid against the Pawnees. Although young, I was a good horseman and when I returned I brought six Pawnee scalps, which I gave to my father. Then the old chiefs gave me thirty young warriors to be chief over. The Arapahoes were at war with the Pawnees, Osages, Omahas, Caws, Kickapoos, Wichitas, Caddos, Utes, and Navajoes. The Arapahoes were living on the Arkansas, where there was plenty of buffalo, deer and antelope. We had plenty to eat and were happy until the white men began to travel through our country. The old chiefs said it was good to make war on them, and as I had never heard of Jesus and did not know anything about the government or Washington, I obeyed their orders, and went against the Whites. The first year I killed and scalped five white men; then we did not fight for one year. Then we fought them again, and in that war I took six scalps. In all my encounters with the white men, I have had fifty-five horses shot from under me and have been wounded four times. One of my wounds came near being fatal.

After our last fight with the white men, we moved to Camp Supply and there met Agent Darlington, who had come to be our Agent; and we met another man from Washington, I think it was the Commissioner. I then went to Lawrence, Kansas, and met the Superintendent of Indian affairs. On that trip I saw more white men than I had seen in all my life before, and I began to think it were better to live in peace with them. I went with six other chiefs to Washington and saw the white men all at work, and their children in school. I saw the white man's way was the best and resolved to take it up and have my young warriors plant corn, and put the children in school. Since then I have been trying to do like the white men. I have 107 cattle, and when I am near the Agency I go to Sunday school and hear about Jesus, and see the children taught from the Bible, which is good. I am living now on the main Canadian thirteen miles from the Agency, and if I can get a light wagon or buggy, I will try and come to Sunday school every Sunday. I think that if the chiefs would all wear white men's clothing, in a short time the young men would all follow their example.

THE OKLAHOMA CRAZE.

Our readers have no doubt expected us to say something against the invasion ostensibly led by Payne. We have endeavored to give facts only, concerning the movements of the perpetrators of the outrage; and it is our intention to speak of but a single feature now. There are many reasons why it would be useless for us to discuss the matter. What we might say would not effect the action of the Government in the least, the boomers are not supposed to listen to reason, sense, law, or their own interests, and we have no object in urging our fellow men to treason. We have, as have most of the papers of Southern Kansas, kept silent because we thought the character of Payne was so well known that no large number of men would be made fools of by his brag and bluster.

But in this it seems we have been mistaken. From press dispatches we learn that he has inveigled into his coils a large number of bar room loafers and hundreds of grangers from the drouthy portions of Kansas, who spent their last two dollars for a membership in the colony. A motley crew to be sure, but they are human beings and not Indians, and even Payne's parrot must admit, are worthy of some sympathy. Even allowing that these poor men could effect a lodgement without interference from Government or Indians, what hope is there that they will be

able to support themselves? The Oklahoma land is of the same character as that of western Kansas, and it is safe to say is no better. If then, these men fail in Kansas, what hope have they of succeeding in Oklahoma, where the same conditions control? They start to Oklahoma at the beginning of winter with provisions scarcely sufficient for a month's subsistence and must build, fence and fix up for living, and cannot realize money for their labor, even by the most flattering calculation, until they have made a crop. Should their first crop fail, which it is likely to do, their condition would be more destitute than it now is, Payne's object would be accomplished and the settlers might go to the devil. No doubt this will cause Payne's cohorts to tell ten thousand lies, but they are used to that and their reputation will not suffer. As for ourself we know what we are saying is true, and we are sorry to see poor men led into such a trap by a set of two dollar-a-head speculators. We have no interest in the matter except to advocate what we know to be right. We would not go to Oklahoma against our convictions of right and the protest of our Government, and if it were thrown open, we would no more settle there than Payne would.

THE MEDICINE LODGE CRESSETT TALKS.

Having lately passed through a portion of the Oklahoma country, we feel better prepared to speak advisedly on the subject than we otherwise would be. What inducements the Oklahoma country offers that south-western Kansas does not offer, except that is forbidden country, we cannot imagine. The soil, speaking generally, is certainly no better. During the past season, it suffered from drouth just as western Kansas did, and, in our opinion, will always be subject to the same drawbacks. Even if the Government does not interfere, a failure of crops another year is likely to cause just such a legira from Oklahoma as has nearly depopulated a good share of western Kansas within the past twelve months.

The moral of this is; if you are going to Oklahoma, don't go, as by going you may render yourselves liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, which is, perhaps, more pocket change than the most of you are in the habit of carrying, and even if you escape the fine, you will stand two chances of failure to one of success.

The Secretary of the Interior issued an order a short time ago providing for the education of an additional fifty Indian pupils to be educated at the Hampton, Virginia, school and an additional one hundred to be educated at the Industrial School at Forest Grove, Oregon.—Caldwell Post.